

REMARKS

Applicant has amended claims 1, 2, and 9 and has cancelled claim 3 as set forth above. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has rejected claims 1 - 3, 6 - 10, 12 - 13, 16 - 18 and 20, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,903,306 to Heckendorn et al (Heckendorn) in view of US 6,407,465 to Peltz et al (Peltz), claims 4 - 6, 11, 14, 19 and 21 - 30, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heckendorn in view of Peltz further in view of US Patent No. 5,394,208 to Campbell (Campbell). The Office asserts Heckendorn discloses an imaging system with an imaging device arranged within the housing” (i.e. fig. 7, abstract, col. 2, lines 25 - 28, col. 3, lines 5 - 20), and a “motor arranged within the housing” (i.e. fig. 9, col. 1, lines 65+ and col. 12, lines 36+). The Office acknowledges Heckendorn does not teach a fluid powered motor, but asserts that Peltz discloses a fluid powered motor (i.e. fig. 1, 12, abstract, lines 1 - 6, col. 1, lines 60 - 65). Additionally, the Office asserts Heckendorn and Peltz disclose a fluid distribution system for receiving and supplying fluid to operate the fluid powered motor (i.e. fig. 1, 14, col. 2, lines 44 - 48), and a television camera, a video camera, an infrared camera in the abstract of Heckendorn).

Heckendorn, Peltz, and Campbell, alone or in combination, do not disclose or disclose or suggest, “a fluid distribution system for receiving and supplying a portion of a fluid to operate the fluid-powered motor, wherein the fluid distribution system is configured to direct the first portion of the fluid exhausted by the fluid-powered motor past a portion of the fluid distribution system located adjacent to at least a portion of the imaging device to cool the imaging device” as recited in claim 1, “generating power from a flow of at least a portion of the fluid . . . cooling at least a portion of the imaging device with at least the portion of the fluid exhausted from the generation of the power” as recited in claim 9, “a fluid distribution system for receiving and supplying a first portion of a fluid to power the fluid-powered motor, at least a portion of the fluid distribution system being located adjacent to a portion of the imaging device to cool the imaging device with the first portion and a second portion of the fluid, and at least a portion of the fluid distribution system being configured to direct at least the first portion and the second portion of the fluid by an eye portion of the imaging device to keep the eye portion substantially free from contaminants” as recited in

claim 15, “generating power from a first portion of a flow of the fluid . . . cooling the imaging device by directing at least the first portion and a second portion of the fluid past the imaging device” as recited in claim 21, or “the generator supplying electrical power to the imaging device as a function of a fluid flow passing through the fluid-powered motor, the fluid discharged from the fluid-powered motor fluid outlet passing through the annular chamber and being discharged through the open end, cooling the imaging device, and keeping the eye portion substantially free from contaminants” as recited in claim 25.

As the Office has acknowledged Heckendorn does not even teach an imaging system with a fluid powered motor, let alone one where the fluid distribution system is configured to direct fluid to the fluid power motor to generate power and the exhaust of the fluid past an imaging device for cooling. The Office’s attention is respectfully directed to FIGS. 3- 7 and to col. 3, line 36 through col. 8, line 28 in Peltz, which discloses generating electrical power from a pressurized fluid system, however there is no discussion or suggestion of using the exhausted fluid from the electrical power generation to cool an imaging device or to remove containments from the eye portion of the imaging device. Additionally, the Office’s attention is respectfully directed to col. 2, lines 35-47 in Campbell, which discloses injecting compressed air to cool the temperature internal to the device and surrounding the camera, however again there is no discussion or suggestion of using the exhausted fluid from the electrical power generation to cool an imaging device or to remove containments from the eye portion of the imaging device.

As set forth in paragraph 4 in the above-identified patent application, in the present invention, “the fluid supplied to said motor powers and cools said imaging device and keeps clean said eye.” For example, as described for the embodiment discussed in paragraph 21 in the above-identified patent application, “Compressed fluid exiting this motor is discharged via line 39, and is supplied via conduit 40 to the right marginal end portion of left subassembly chamber 30. Thus, the fluid discharged from the air motor is added to the leftward cooling flow through passageway 30.” Accordingly, as described in paragraph 24 in the above-identified patent application, “the present invention provides a fluid-powered inspection device capable of being operated in a heated and/or otherwise contaminated environment. . . . the compressed fluid supplied to the motor both powers and provides a

medium for cooling the imaging device and keeping the eye clean" (Emphasis added). None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest such a claimed combination.

In view of all of the foregoing, applicant submits that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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